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China" and is a clear account of the progress of investigation in Chinese history and geography in Western countries down to the date of publication. It should serve as an indispensable introduction to the student of the history or historical geography of the greatest nation of the Orient. The second is a work of much the same sort: a lecture on Central and Eastern Asia delivered before the Sorbonne in 1908, in which M. Cordier again summarized the history of the progress of Chinese studies in Europe and more particularly of those recent geographical and archeological explorations in Central Asia which have yielded of late such immense artistic, archeological and literary treasures. Finally the story of the archeological exploration of Central Asia is carried down to the outbreak of the war by two articles on excavations in Central Asia.

IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA AT THE FOUNDATION OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

WILLIAM FOSTER, edit. **Early Travels in India, 1583-1619.** xiv and 351 pp.; maps, ills., bibliogr., index. Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, London, etc., 1921. 12s. 6d. 7½ x 5 inches.

This well-written and well-edited book consists of the narratives of the journeys of seven Englishmen in India during the years immediately before and after the establishment of the East India Company (1600), and—except for that of the fantastic Coryat who traveled with no other object, it would seem, than to make a name for himself and to "see the Great Mogul in all his glory and ride upon an elephant"—their journeys were all carried out in the interests of British trade. Though the narratives were published by Hakluyt and Purchas, Foster has made them more accessible and intelligible by the addition of introductions, notes, and extensive material not included in the Hakluyt and Purchas versions. The book as a whole gives a vivid picture of India in the days of Akbar and of Nur-ud-din Jahangir and incidentally throws much light on the bitter commercial and political rivalries between Portuguese and British for the trade of the Mogul Empire and other Indian principalities. The most important narrative from the geographical point of view is that of William Finch (1608-1611), a keen and accurate observer, who kept a careful journal and whose observations form a "most valuable contribution to our knowledge of the dominions of the Great Mogul in the early years of the seventeenth century."

EARLY VOYAGES IN THE SOUTH SEAS

IDA LEE (MRS. C. B. MARRIOTT). **Captain Bligh's Second Voyage to the South Sea.** xix and 290 pp.; maps, ills., index. Longmans, Green & Co., London, New York, etc., 1920. \$4.25. 9 x 6 inches.

Mrs. Marriott is well known to students of early Australian history and of South Sea voyages as the author of several delightfully written books ("The Coming of the British to Australia," 1906; "Commodore Sir John Hayes, His Voyage and Life," 1912; "The Log-Books of the 'Lady Nelson,' " 1915). In the present volume she tells the story of Captain William Bligh's second voyage (1791-1793) from the hitherto unpublished journals kept by Bligh and by Lieutenant Portlock (who commanded the smaller of the two vessels which made up Bligh's little fleet). A chapter is also inserted on the famous mutiny of the crew of the *Bounty*—Bligh's ship during his first voyage—in the course of which the commander and eighteen others were cast adrift in a small boat among the Tonga Islands, whence they made their way through Torres Strait to Timor, over 3,500 miles distant, after a series of desperate sufferings and adventures.

The purpose of Bligh's voyages was primarily to obtain cargoes of breadfruit in the Pacific islands for transportation to Jamaica where it was thought that the cultivation of this plant could be advantageously introduced; incidentally Bligh was instructed to investigate the islands among which his ships would sail and to carry out a thorough examination of Torres Strait. On the second voyage a study was made of the southeastern coasts of Tasmania, and the breadfruit plants were successfully collected at Tahiti. On the return Bligh followed the course which he had taken when escaping from the mutineers. This led him through the Fiji Islands, the larger or western group of which he had discovered in his adventurous voyage of six years before. (The eastern Fijis had been found by Tasman in 1643.) The topographic details of these islands, so far as he could ascertain them, were recorded for the first time upon a chart which is photographically reproduced in Mrs. Marriott's book; and as a consequence of this discovery the Fiji Islands for a short while